Tre contrivance I allo e to is extremely simple—is known to every sportsman, and is extremely light and cheap. Its cost need not exceed 30 cents. It is called by the French the tente d'abri, or shelter-tent. Every French foot soldier carries it. The additional weight to his "kit" is not over two pounds. This little tent has saved the lives of thousands of French soldiers. The English, whom we too blindly follow in military matters, have not adopted it, preferring to improvement the charms of red tape. The shelter-tent consists, first, of two sticks, about 4½ feet long, of tough wood, and not larger than the third finger. The best wood is perhaps ash. These two sticks are each divided in the center, where there is a simple tin or brass ferule, into which the other ball of the stick is fitted, as in the case of common fishing rods. Each soldier carries one of these sticks, which is pushed into the side of his knapsack. It may project some six inches above his bac without inconvenience, or the two halves may be separated and suck in two parts into the knapsack. Every two soldiers, therefore, have four sticks between 2d. Each soldier carries, also, a strip of thick cotton or linen cloth of about 2 ft. 3 in, broad and 6 ft. long. The French carry shorter strips, inasmuch as their average stature is less than ours. These strips have strings or buttons down the cepter, allowing them feet six inches wide. At the end of these strips are holes made round to fit on the sticks, and a string to tie them thereto. The sticks are sharpened at the end so that they may be stuck more firmly into the ground. When the soldiers encamp they place these four sticks in the earth, and stretch the cotton cloth over them, inserting the sticks in the holes or tieing them by the strings. Under this cotton roof they stretch their blankets the French do not always carry blankets, however), and the little tent affords shelter for the men and their arms, at night, two soldiers occupying one tent. The tent thus fixed is about two feet high. The knepsack serves for a pillow. In wet weather the end of the little cotton roof of the "tente d'abri" ever the fect should be lower than the part over the soldier's headthus forming a shed for the rain to run off. Some soldiers carry an additional narrow strip of cloth-each soldier carrying half of the whole strip, in order to form sides to the tent. This is not indispensable, howeyer, but it adds to comfort. A French regiment will encamp by the above means in about a quarter of an hour. A certain number fix the tents, the others light fires, put the cooking pots over the fires, and prepare the supper, and the whole regiment is in order for the night in an incredibly short space of time. French soldiers are the best campaigners, for they are unight to be sufficient unto themselves. The above little shelter tents are the sleeping places of the soldiers in the absence of the large tents, and suffice until the baggage wagons come up.
I have seen the French soldiers in campaign, and

have observed the superiority of their equipments and arrangements for cooking. I purpose hereafter to point out the defect of the clothing, tin canteen, knapsack and cooking apparatus of our troops. It is especially in the cooking-stoves that the military culinary department of our soldier is at fault. As to the dress of our men, it is in many respects most inconvenient; but there is a strong tendency among our people to imitate the parade look of the English soldier. It is a mistake. The English, as The London Times once properly observed, while they fight with "the untutors courage of the race," know but little of the art of war. Let us not imitate their dogged adherence to old customs and prejudices.

THE OESTRUCTION IN PENSACOLA HARBOR. A correspondent of The New-Orleans Delta, writing from Warrington Navy Yard, on the 5th inst., thus de scribes the work of obstructing the spprosches to Pen-

sacola harbor, a feat of the Rebels which has been preriously mentioned:

"It has been intimated by the officers of the squadron outside, that a blockage of this port would compose to-day. In view of this, and of the danger of the ships attempting to come in, while our forts and batteries were engaged with Pickens, the plan was

conted of buying some vessels at Pensacola, a ing them in the channel. To Captain Loveli this duty was assigned and promptly executed. A brig was brought down from Pensae la, and night before last a large detail from the army were employed in throwing heavy stones into her hold. This consumed nearly the whole night. ole night.
Last hight a large force was set to work on the vos-

Captain Lovell's company, sixty moskets, were the only armed men in the party. A large brig and three large scows, heavily lossed with scores, were fastened to the two little rug steamers, and under the command of Captain Lovell's gained by Captain Lovell's Resident to the two little rug steamers, and under the command of Captain Lovell, assisted by Commander Reushaw, and superintended by Colonel Stephens, chief of engineers, were then noiselessly conveyed about two miles out toward the point where the obstructions were to be placed. They passed very near to Fort Pickens, but excited no alarm.

"Having reached the scene of their operations, prompt measures were taxen to sink the vessels. This was done by scuttling, and the brig and three scows were just thirty-five nanutes in sinking. Capt. Ren-

was done by scattling, and the brig and three scows were just thirty-five minutes in sinking. Capt. Renshaw, with his little tug, remained until the vessels had entirely disappeared, but the men on the steamers expected every moment to hear the whitzing of the big shot from Fort Fickens, or from the fleet which lay about a mile off. There was not, however, the slightest indication on either the fort or ships of any knowledge or observation of what was going on. At daybreak the party in command of this expedition returned to the yard safely, greatly to the relief of the whole camp and of the dwellers in the yard, who apprehended that an attempt to sink these vessels would draw the fire of the fort, and bring on the action before our side was fully prepared therefor." re our side was fully prepared therefor.

## WAS ANYBODY KILLED?

The Indianapolis Journal of Friday contains an extract from a letter to a citizen of that place by a relative who resides near Charleston-" a gentleman," The Journal says, "of wealth and position in South Caro-kna." This extract discloses some facts in regard to she slaughter at Fort Moultrie that have not hitherto been published on such undoubted authority. The lamentations of a family over its dead members proof that cannot be questioned. The bodies of the young men alluded to were obtained by a peremptory demand of the writer, whose position entitled him to

such consideration. Here is what he says:
"NEAR CHARLESTON, April 26, 1861. You cannot for a moment even imagine the effects Secession on us. The best I can say of it is that it of Secesion on us. The best I can ray of it is that it of Secesion on us. The best I can ray of it is that it will be a hasting heritage to all coming generations, even if it were done with now—but I shudder at the future. Many of your friends and acquaintoness ever killed at Sumter, among them John and William, your cousine. Many more of them are now starting North, but you will not blame them, as it is not a matter of choice what a man will do here, and a few more sights would depopulate this State, yet we were only interpret sights would depopulate this State, yet we were only fer of choice what a man will do here, and a few more sights would depopulate this State, yet we were only permitted to decen ly inter, or even see, but a small anmher out of the 'over one thousand killed here,' and what can we expect or hope for those who now go. North? Well may you say that we have a reign of

HOW SUMTER WAS PROVISIONED.

HOW SUMTER WAS PROVISIONED.

From The Milwankee Sentzel.

The traitor Floyd took great pains to put the United States forts in Charleston harbor into the hands of the South Carolinians without expense of men or money. For this purpose he refused the consunt entreaties of Col. Gardiner, the officer in command of Fort Moultie, for troops. Just at the time the danger was becoming namiment, he sent, instead of soldiers for defense, a body of laborers, who, under the direction of an engineer, were ordered to repair the fort in such a way and at such a time as to wander the fort defenseless against the Seceders. These laborers were to be fed from the supplies at the fort. This made it necessary to pur-

chase provisions in Charleston from week to week, so that in the event of a siege the garrison would be atsaved out in a few days. By desperate efforts the repairs were finished in such a way that the 45 mon in the fort could make some defence, but being dependent on Charleston for food, the South Carolinans and Floyd well know that the fort was considered in their newer well knew that the fort was completely in their p wer whenever they should see fit to cut off supplies from

In this dilemma. Col. Gardiner practiced the piece of

whenever they should see fit to cut off supplies from the city.

In this dilemma. Col. Gardiner practiced the piece of strategy which finally cushled Anderson to hold the Fort and make his defense. Col. G. wrote to an old friend, the Chief of the Commissary Department, to send him provisions for 100 men for its months, at the same time significantly hinting to him that he could obey this requisition in the ordinary discretionary routine of his duty, without consulting with the Secretary of War. He added also the further request that the transport should be ordered to lind her carge at Fort Moultrie immediately on her arrival in the farbor, and before she should go to Charleston. The patriotic commissary officer, Col. Taylor, the brother of the late President Taylor, understood the hint conveyed, and the reason for it, and took the responsibility of acting on Col. Gardiner's requisition. The provisions were thus safely landed at Fort Moultrie, the traitor Secretary being not a whit the wiser for the operation. These were the provisions which were gradually carried over to Fort Sumter in the Engineer's boats, and supported Major Anderson and his gullant command darrag the memorable singe. Flord, not knowing the ruse which had been played upon him by Col. Gardiner, expected every day that hunger would do the burners for the little garris in, which he intended to hand over bound hand and foot, to the enemy.

While these matters were going on, Floyd sent down a young officer to look after the carrying out of his plans, and to represent to Col. G., by various indirect processes, the Secretary's idea of an officer's duty in command at Fort Moultrie. Col. Gardiner hat reported to the Secretary that though it had but one man for each great gun, he was determined to defend the place to the utmost squinst whatever force should be sent against it. Floyd's spy found Col. Gardiner's men at work day and eight, adding to the defend the place to the utmost against whatever force should be sent against it. Floyd's spy found Col.

enmand.
From Major Anderson's Lirth and connections, Floyd videocly supposed that he had obtained a pliant tool is his purposes. A few days' observation convinced layer Anderson that he had been sent there to sacrifice s honor, and that he could wave it only by carrying his honor, and that he could save it only by carrying out the desperate measures of defense already began by Col. Gardiner. The retreat to Fort Samter, its repair, its siege, and bombardment, were the natural sequel. All those events, so important already in history, turned upon the rule by which Col. Gardiner's requisitis in for provisions was met by Col. Taylor and kept secret from Floyd. This is a scrap of history well worth remembering, and we may add that it is given on the best of authority, and has not hitherto come before the unblic.

ALL HAIL TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.

BY GEORGE T. BOURNE. "After the soldiers from the Old 'Bay State' had been brut that down, one young man serredy twenty years old, lay us the ground narrally wounded. With his eyes fact grow in de to raised knowled creek, and towing his arms wildly about, isfuned, 'All hall to the Stars and Stripes,' and fell back dead. [Extract from a Letter

Wees home returning from the fight When home returning from the mint.
They wend their way, with noble sears,
They li point to wounds by traitorous hands.
Which tought against the Stripes and Stars.
But golde wounds will be forgot.
As each his blood-stained saler wipes,
And thinks how rose that dying voice,
"All hall the glorious Stars and Stripes."

"All hail the Stars and Stripes! " The words Are graven now, on every heart, A Nation's watchword—Freedom's song-

The eche leaps from hill to I ill! Ye first drew breath beceath its felds, We'll live and die beneath it still! "All hall the Stars and Stripes," the cry.

An an the Sark and Stripes, the cry, From forest home to ocean shore!

Ten thousand times ten thousand hands Are raised to Irre that flag once more. To each proud heart new hope is seet,

To each strong arm new erreugth is given, And raised about from every home,

The Stars and Stripes float nearer heaven!

cr. Yers, April 13, 1661.

SANITARY MEASURES FOR THE SOLDIERS.

COMMONWEALTR OF MASSACHUSETTS.)

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

COUNCIL CHARGER, BOSTON, May 15, 1861.)

Upon the recommendation of the Medical Commission, his Execution of the Medical Commission, the Execution of the Indian South and Commission of the Indian State of Indian I

tive service.

A. G. BROWNE, Jr., Private Secretary.

Saidlers should recollect that in a carspaign, where one dies in sat is, from three to fire die of disease. You should be on your more that you can be not be a mained this than the enemy, and you can

bettle, from three to fire die of discuse. You should be an your quant therebook, not a nainst this than the exemy, and you can do much for yourselves which network who can do much for yourselves which network who can do for you.

1. Avaid especially all out after not when the form that the state of them take them rather after faitings then before. But the state of them the form the state of the same the state of the same before the price of the way the first to be side, and the most fixely to die.

2. Avoid drinking fixely of very only water, especially when bot or faitgood or directly after mess. Water quanches thirst better when not very rood, and sipped in moderate quantities flowly; though less agreeable. At mean, test coffee, and choose fait are bed. Between mess, the lost is schooled, and choose the theory. Avoid all exempes and where with flower or semiliberary. But you have picuty at nearly and mead for, when you can get them. Ear, little between, when you have picuty at nears.

4. West finance all over in all weathers. Have it washed often when you can, when not, have it faing up in the sun. Take every opportunity to do the same by all your clothing about your person dry, especially when it is cold, 0. Do to the state by all your clothing, and keep every thing about your person dry, especially when it is only sharings brushe and or anything of the kind. If you also just the day have a me exist cowering over you.

1. Sleep too warm than too cold.

2. Reconflect that cold and dangeness are great breeders of die

the day have some ext a covering over you.

It sleep as much as you can and whenever you can. It is better to sleep too warm than too coid.

The embert that cold and dampness are great breeders of discose. Have a first to staround whenever you can, especially in the evening and siler rain, and take that to dry everything in and about your persons and tents.

B. This every opportunity of washing the whole body with soap and warm. Rub well afterward. If you bathe, remain in the water but a little while

B. If discarse begins to prevail, wear a wide bandage of flannel around the bowels.

B. Keep in the open air, but not directly exposed to a hot sun. When obliged to do this, a thin, light covering over the head and mack, in the form of a cap with a one, is a good protection.

H. Wear aboes with very thick soins, and keep them dry. When on the rus ch, tubbing the feet, after washing, with off, fat, or tallow protects against foot sores.

THE GENERAL SYNOD OF THE REFORMED PRESENTERIAN CHURCH.

The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church met again in the Rev. Dr. McLeod's Church, Twelfth street, yesterday, the Moderator presiding.

The following Presbyteries reported: Northern, Philadelphina, Western, Chicago, Saharanpore, Northern India.

ern India.

The following letter was received from the Rev. A Stewart, Chaplain of the 12th Regiment of Penn

M. Stewart, Chapters of the 12th Regiment of Pennsylvania:

REV. AND VERV DEAN BROTHER: Up till this very hour I have cherished the hope of getting to syned, but now find it will be more prudent for me to remain here. The reason for this is that it is wholy uncertain what tay our Regiment may be ordered forward; and for many reasons it is important that I should be along with them when the movement is made.

I must regret my insulity to be present at this meeting of Symod. Much pleasure has been authiopied from again neceting with dear bothers in sweet counsel. Nothing but my new, strange, and interesting position prevents my being with you in counsel.

errange, and interesting position in revenue and counsel.

My hope is, that the position I now occupy meets the approbation of yourself and the brethren of Synea. When offering myself to this service, so far as light was given, in seemed to be dutiful. This is my impression still. Never before have I felt myself in a position so full of interest, so big with responsibility, and a door so wide and effectual seemed opened. Concerning many aspects of this service, it would give me pleasure to write you, but must refrain for lack of time. Remember me kindly to the deer brethren who shall assemble in Synod to counsel and set for fears.

the deer brethren who shall assemble in Sybor to counsel and
met for Sears.

These are perious times for Zion. It now requires decided
counsel, with wisdom, earnest hearts, and vigorous action, to
guard aright through this storm the ark of God. Now is surely
the time for Reformed Presoyterious to plan and act with more
than accountened energy. Chief is returning—is coming to
reign. Let us as a church be among the first to hall file approach,
and crown tim Lord of All.

Any communication from any of the brethren would soon find
me, directed to Gol. Eakm, Quartermaster 12th Regiment, Pennseylvants Voluntiers. Yours in Jesus, A. M. STEWART.

The Rev. J. N. Mellegos, D. D.

The report on Slavery was returned to the Commit

tee, with instructions.

It was resolved that the Synod should go into Committee of the Whole on Domestic Missions on Monday forenoon.

The Communion will be dispensed in the church where the Synod is meeting, on Sanday. The members of the Synod have been invited to participate in

the solemn service.

The report on Gospel Support was read, and it was resolved to print it and circulate it in the churches.

The Rev. Dr. Wills, corresponding delegate to the

General Assembly, N. S., at its last meeting reported the coroial greeting with which he had been met by that bedy.

The Rev. Mr. Spaulding, corresponding delegate from the General Assembly of the New School Presenterian Church, addressed the Synod at some l-ugth. He congratulated his brethren of the Synod that year by year the members of both their bodies were becoming more mutual in their understanding of each other, and were cultivating a closer acquisintance. He said that in reference to the great popular movements of the mation at the present time, patiotism had wiped out all political distinctions, and men of all parties now only knew their country and its flag sarely it was meet for Christian men—Christian mali-iters to be unued in the common cause of Christ. Four years ago the United States General Assembly had declared theelf in favor of those principles which he knew that Synod to esponse—the civil as well as the religious rights of all men. A large portion of their members, with their Churches, belonging to the South had left her outbut account in the Churches their members, with their Churches, belonging to the South, had left here on that account, but the Churches that had remained had become more active and efficient in the great work of the Gospel. He was glid to say that their records now set forth their testimony against the darkest miquity which over stained the fair character of any nation, and now he hoped that, by their united prayers, the horrible institution would

The venerable Moderator responded by saying that for the last ten years they had, with hope and pleasure, watched a growing affinity between that Synod and the General Assembly, on the subject of Slavery. That body, the Reformed Presbyterian Church, had, for 60 years, fought gainst this wicked institution, and now their prayers appeared about to be answered. He hoped the time had come when brethren in Christ could rejoice over such a glorious consummation. speedily fall.

nsummation. The Rev. Mr. Busn, agent for the New-York branch The Rev. Mr. Bush, agent for the New-York branch of the American Tract Society in Bostoni, was next introduced. He made a brief statement of the origin of the Society, and represented that the reason of its resuscitation in 1858 and 1859 was the demand for resligious publications on the subject of Slavery, while the Society at New-York had declined to formish any counsels on that subject. At the present time they had prepared a number of small books, specially designed for the Knapsack, for camp rending.

The Rev. Dr. Wyth, of Philadelphia, moved that the chara hes under the care of the Synod be recommended to recognize the Tract Society of Boston. He weston to show how it had been imperative for the two Societies to become separate organizations.

to show how it had been imperative for the two Scientes to become separate organizations.

Moderator: Has the American Tract Society in this city got the shackles off yet?

Tae Rev. Dr. Willie—I do not know, Sir, but I hope that the action of the Boston Society will tend to its cumulipation. He deprecated the system of deplicity which had been practiced by certain Societies and accordance in providing one chas of literature for duplicity which had been practiced by certain Societies and he wapapers—providing one class of literature for the people at the North, and another for the people at the South. In a measure, they of that Synod had worked against Slavery; that they had prayed for its dewofall, and now that it seemed to be tottering to that full, he hoped that its former supporters would be provided with no sinkly sentimentality under the name of Christianity, but that the cause of Christianity but that the cause of Christianity but that the cause of Christianity had be presented in all its strong proportions where it was most needed. The motion to recommend to the Churches, was

adopted, and the Synod adjourned till to-day.

## LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS.

UNION DEFENSE COMMITTEE.

OFFICIAL PEPORT OF THE VISIT TO WASHINGTON.
At the meeting of this Committee yesterday, the delegates from the Executive Committee of that body appointed to visit the authorities at Washington in relaion to the volunteer regiments organized in this city,

made the following report:

The Special Committee, appointed pursuant to the resolution of the Executive Committee passed on the lith inst., to proceed to Washington and urge the acceptance by the General Government of the several volunteer regiments now organized and in process of organization, respectfully report:

That the Committee left here on Tuesday, and reached Washington via Am apolis, the same evening. On the following day, by app intment, made for them by the Secretary of State, your Committee met the President and his Cabinet, all the members of which were present. At this interview your Committee pre-

were present. At this interview your Committee pre-sented the resolutions which were adopted by the Executive Committee, and fully stated the objects of rented the resolutions which were adopted by the Executive Committee, and fully stated the objects of their appointment, the condition of the volunteer regiments organized and those in process of organization in this city. This elicited free and frank discussion on the part of all present. The President and his Cabinet, while conceding the propriety of authering to the quota of troops assigned to the State of New York, yet viewing her peculiar position and the necessities of the case after consulting with Lieut.-Gen. Seatt promptly and unhesitatingly directed an order to be issued immediately for the acceptance of fourteen additional regiments to serve during the war, which should be eslected by the Union Defense Committee of the City of New York for immediate service.

Your Committee have been deeply impressed with the assurances of the bigh appreciation in which the President and his Cabinet, and Lieut.-Gen. Scott, all hold the pairtoile and valuable aid rendered to the country by the Caty of New-York, and her chizzens, in the organization of the Urion Defense Committee; no higher evidence of which could be given than by thus delegating to this Committee the selection of these fourteen regiments.

Wille in Washington, your Committee, through the

occreasy of the Secretary of War, were invited to be present with the President and Cal inet at a review of several of the volunteer regiments, and to visit the much pride and pleasure that your Committee bear witness to their high state of discipline, their excellent witness to their high state of discipline, their excellent witness to their high state of discipline, their excellent witness to their high state of discipline, their excellent

witness to their high state of discipline, their excellent health, as well as the zeal and patriction they manifest in the service of the country.

In closing the report of their visit to Washington, your Committee take great pleasure in testifying to their cordial recept in by the President of the United States, by the members of the Calmet, by Lieut, Gen. Scott, all of whom were found to be actuated by a determination to respond to the universal desire of this community to have the existing war prosecuted in the most vigorous manner both by land and by sea, and, through its successful prosecution and early termination to re-establish the title of the United States of America to the name of the Great Republic—a title and a name thenceforth never again to be called in question at home or abroad—over the whole of whose domain the States and Stripes shall ever float the sole and honored symbol of American untionality.

domain the States and Stripes shall ever load the and honored symbol of American ustionality.

All of which is respectfully assumined. SAMUEL SLOAME Chairman. A.C. RICHARDS. S. M. REATCHNOED. J. J. ANTOR. S. CHARLES H. RUSSELL, R. H. MCCURDY, A.A. LOW.

After rending the above report, on motion of

After reading the above project, on the Mayor, it was unanimously

Revolved. That the proceedings of the Executive Committee,
in sending a delegation of their turniber to Washington unit
doty assigned to them, be and hereby are approved of by this
Committee, and that the thanks of this Committee be presented
to the delegation for the prompt and efficient manner in which
they discharged their duties.

On motion of Mr. A. A. Low, it was unanimously Resided. That the considerate couriesy extended to the deputation from this Committee by the Hon. Secretary of War, in plering at their deputation are extra train of care for their return, and in other wars familiating the objects of their widt, calls for the grateful acknowledgments of this Committee.

It has not yet been decided which regiments will be

forwarded, but it is intimated that such of the regular nilitis as have tendered their services for three years will be at once accepted. It is also understood that none will be sent until all are ready, and every exertion will be used to arm and equip them at an early

day. These fourteen regiments, it will be understood are furnished in addition to those sent forward by the State authorities. The Committee has been daily besieged by applications from officers and men for free passes from this city to Washington and return, and they desire it to be understood that they have no authority to issue such passes.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE FIRST REGIMENT, GERMAN RIFLES.

The ceremony of presenting three flags to the 1st Regiment, German Rifles, Col. Blenker, came of yesterday in front of the City Hall. An immense crowd assembled on the Park long before the presentation took place, while the Governor's room was slowly being filled by a select assembiage of elegantly-dressed ladies and gentiemen. Among the gentlemen present were Major-General Sandford, Gen. Arthur, Col. All-n, Col. D'Unssy, staff and officers of the Ganibaldi Guard, Lieut.-Col. Montgomery, Major Taylor, Major Hamilson, Major Foster, Dr. A. B. Mott, Baron Reszewski, Captain of the Polish Legion, Capt. Duysing, DeKalb Regiment, Aug. Belmout, esq. Alfred W. Craven, Croton Aqueduct Department, and others. The first banner presented is the gift of Mrs. Augusta Belmout, and consists of an elegant and costly American fing of rich silk, bordered with gold fringe, gold stars, and heavy gold cords and tassels. The flagstaff is surmounted by a gold eagle, and on a silver plate on the staff was the following inscription: adies and gentlemen. Among the gentlemen present

Presented to the 5th Regiment VOLUNIEER RIFLES

.....

The flag was presented by August Belmont, esq.,

who said: " On behalf of Mrs. Belmont, I present you who said: "On behalf of Mrs. Belmont, I present you this flag which has, for over three-quarters of a century, been builed as the symbol of liberty and a beasen of hope to the oppressed of all nations. It is now assailed by a traiterous and damerous rebellion, led by men who, by mistepresentation and the most treacherous conduct, have led the people of a large portion of our country have led the people of a large portion of the flag of your adopted country. I see a proof of German devotion to the cause of liberty. You have fled from oursession at home to find on these shores profecfrom oppression at home to find on these shores protection, freedom, and friendship, and I know have will fight to the last man to prevent seeding from you your second fatherland. May the Almighry God grant you success, and and restore you to the enjoyment of the liberty and presperity of which this flag has been hitherto, and always will be, the

Col. Blenker, on receiving the flag, said: "In addressing you is a language foreign to me I tremble, but I am sustained by the leeling and particities aroused by the generous conduct of this patricitie lady. And comrades, for you and for myself I swear that the last and best of our blood shall be shed that this precious with may be restored unsuffice. We will return with victory or we will not return at all.

and best of our blood shall be shed that this precio's gift may be restored unsalled. We will return with victory or we will not return at all."

Three cheers were then given for Mr. Lincoln, and the Regimental Band played "Yankee Doodle."

Judge Daly then presented the second color, which is a very fine American Flag, with red, white, and blue cords and tassels. It is the gift of ladies, the descendants of Garmans, who came to this city before the Revolution. Judge Daly, in presenting the flag, said:

"Col. Blenker. I have the honor to present this flag as the gift of the descendants of Germans who came to this country more than one hundred years ago. Its thirteen stripes represent the original Colonies, and its thirty-four stars represent as many States. As the splender of the night is enhanced by increasing clusters of stars, so has the glory of this Republic consisted in the aggregation of its stars. The idea of unity expressed on this flag is dear to the German heart, for to the Germans national unity has a deeper signal save than to any other nation. Take then this git; as citizens you know its blessings and as soldiers you know ow to defend it."

Col. Blonker neknowledged the pleasure it gave

Col. Blenker acknowledged the pleasure it gave him and his regiment to receive so welcome a gift, and said, "tell your ladies we will never forget it, and remembering it we will do our duty."

Cheers were then given for Mrs. Belmont, the descendants of Germans, for Gen. Scott, and for Gen. Sandford, whom Col. Blenker designated as our Gen. Scott in New York.

Gen. Sandford responded to the calls for an address by saying, I am gratified to see such an array of trave defenders of our flag. I know the Germans, and I know they will protect this flag while they have life enough to rai-e an arm." enough to rai-e an arm. Three cheers were given for the Union Defense Com-

The third banner was presented by Madema Strüve The third barner was presented by Madams Strüve, in the name of the Committee of ladies, friends and relatives of the regiment. It is a rich United States flag; on one side, instead of the blue field with stars, appear the black, red, and gold stripes of the national flag of Germany, and the staff is sormounted by a knot of broad, dark-green ribbon. Madame Strüve, in presenting the flag, said, in German: "This flag is one that has air aty stauggled for liberty in two countries, and you, soldiers, in bearing it forward, introduce it to a renewal of the struggle with which it has become familiar."

a renewal of the struggle with which it has become familiar."

Col. Blenker acknowledged, in German, the reception of the flag, and called for "Three cheers for our German ladies," which were given with a will.

The colors were carried along the two double lines of the regiment, the men devoutly raising their hats as the colors passed, the band playing Hail Columbia. The appearance of the officers and men of the Ritles was remarkably fire. The uniform of the staff is the national gray, with green facings and red caps.

The kines marched in review past the platform on which Gen. Sandford stood, and left the Park by the western gate, down Broadway, up Park row, Chatham street, the Bowery, and Fourth avenue, to the Academy of Mosic, where an entertainment in honor of the presentation was given last night.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

It is said that nearly all the chief officers of the U S. Army stationed in California, and at all the Western posts, will be recalled. The exigencies of the service at the seat of war make their presence in the Department of the East of the grentest importance. Already, three high regimental functionaries have come home and several others are ordered to return. Junior officers, and new appointments, will be sent to replace them. There are over thirty distinguished officers now

in the West who would be of the greatest value here.

The resignations in the Army and Navy have been so much exaggerated, that it seems difficult to realize the fact that there are still more Southern officers of he fact that there are win hore that investirewn up based to resigning than those that investirewn up their commissions. There are even now a great many more in the service than have left it. The department in which resignations were most numerous, was the school for Micshipmen, all but eight of Southern birth having "secoded."

The United States sloop-of-war Levant is now blotted

The United States stoop-of-war Levint is now observed off the Naval Registers at nearly every Navy-Yard and naval station in the country. She is given up by all as lost. The pay of her officers and crew still run on, and will be handed over to their next of kin, when Congress authorizes the proceeding. The limit of the time within which the accounts will be posted is not known. But a year's wages will probably be paid to the friends of the unfortunates. Her officers were a most efficient

brig-of-war Bainbridge is now in The United States org.-of-war bandwage a new micromassism at Boston, and was reported "ready to sail," on Wednesday evening, to the Navy Department. Since her return from the Paragray expedition she has been thoroughly overbauled and repaired. The Banbridge is one of the three brars-of-war ouilt for the United States, rates six guns, and is 259 tuns. burden. She is smaller than the Perry, and large than the Dolphin, which was scuttled at Norfolk than the Dolphin, which was scuttled at Norfolk. Her destination will be the rendezvous of the Home Flect. The following officers have reported for her: Lieut. Commanding, Thomas M. Brasher; Lieutenant, James S. Thornton; Passed Assistant-Surgeon, Wm. Johnson, ir.

James S. Thornton; Passed Assistant-Surgeon, Wm. Johnson, ir.

At the Navy-Yard, yesterday matters were comparatively quiet. One of Capt Ward's flotilla, having met with an accident, returned, and some slight repairs effected, and sailed again. The steam-frigate Roanoke received a portion of her armament, and will soon be ready for sea. The chartered gun-boat R. R. Cuyler was banded out of the dry-dock, and the steamer Montgemery floated in. The Savannah is finished.

A few interesting relics of the Mexican war, in the shape of the gans captured in one of the bloodiest fights of that campaign, have been added to the armament of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. They came in the steamer W. Whillden from Annapolis, and have been confided to the care of the efficient ordinance-officer at this station. They are 32-pounders, made of "bell metal."

THE YACHT HENRIETTA. THE YACHT BENKETTA.

THE beautiful yacht Henrietta, constructed for James
Gordon Bennett, ir., will be launched from the yard of
Heary Steers, Greenpoint, this afternoon between
two and three o'clock. Her dimensions are as follows: Tunnage, carpenter's measurement, one hundred and sixty tune; length on deck, ninety-four feet; breadth of beam, twenty-two feet; depth of hold, eight feet and six inches. She has been built at an entire cost of about \$16,000.

The yacht, when in commission, will be armed with

The yacht, when in commission, will be armed with one twenty-four pound Dahlgren gun, amidships, furnished by the Government. Beside this formidable weapon, she will carry four four-pound camonades, owned by Mr. Bennett. The Long Tom is so arranged that it can be pointed in almost any direction, as it is worsed on a swavel. On Tuesday Mr. Bennett, ir., (having had his vessel accepted by the Secretary of the Navy) received his appointment and commission of Second Lieutenant in the United States navy, and yesterday he was sworn in by Collector Barney. He will, as a matter of course, take the command of his own vessel, being assisted by Captain Smith, many years in the Virginia trade, and a good sailor.

THE MAINE TROOPS.

The 2d Regiment of Maine Volunteers, Col. Jamison The 2d Regiment of Maine Volunteers, Col. Jamison, wave been ordered to go into quarters at Willett's Point. They were first ordered directly to Fortress Monroe, but after they had embarked on board the ascanship Contraconleas, they received orders to await the arrival of the 1st Regiment from Maine. Quarters have been prepared for them at Willett's Point, and while they remain there they will be subjected to thorough drilling. ALBANY REGIMENT TO ARRIVE.

Colonel Townsend's Regiment is expected to arrive in this city on Sanday. They will probably relieve the 2d Regiment N. Y. S. M., Colonel Tompkins, at present in occupation of Camp Anderson, on the Esttery. QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARTIRMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.
General Arthur has removed his office and Quartermaster-General's store to No. 51 Walker street. About
3,500 uniforms, contracted for with Messrs. Brooks
Bres., have been delivered by them, and are already
distributed among the different regiments. 1,500 uniforms will be sent to Elmira depot in a few days.
These are also from the manufactory of the Messrs.
Brooks.

COLONEL ALLEN'S ZOUAVES.

A dress parade of Colonel Allen's Regiment will

take place on Sunday afternoon at the Quaractine grounds. The medical inspection of the Surgeon-Gen-eral will take place at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning.

grounds. The medical inspection of the Surgeon-General will take place at 10 o clock on Sunday morning.

A PATRIOTIC BLACKSMITH.

The military fever is quive as prevalent in Brooklyn as in this city. Before the departure of the 14th Regiment, a man who carries on a blacksmith shop in commetion with two of his sons, went to the headquarters and concluded to enlist. He said that he could leave the blacksmith business in the hands of the boys, "be couldn't stand it any longer, and go be roust." He was enlisted. Next day down comes the eddest of the bots. The blacksmith's business "wasn't very drivin', and he guessed John could take care of it." "Well," said the old man "Go it." And the oldest son went it. But the day following John made his appearance. He felt lonesome, and had shut up the shop. The father remonstrated, but the boy would enlist, and enlist he did.

Now the old gendensan had two more sons who "worked the farm " near Flushing. The military fever seems to have run in the family, for no sooner had t e father and two older brothers enlisted than the younger sons came in for a like purpose. The pater-famition was a man of few words, but he said that he "wouldn't stand this anyhow." The blacksmith business might go to—ecue other place, but the farm must be looked after. So the boys were sent home. Presently one of them reappeared. They had concluded that one could manage the arm, and had tossed up who should go with the 14th, and he had won the chance. This arrangement was finally agreed to. But on the day of departure the last boy of the family was on hand to join, and on foot for marching. The old man was somewhat puzzled to know what arrangement could have been made which would allow all of the family to go, but the explanation of the boy solved the difficulty: "Father," said he, with a confidential chackle in the old man's ear, "I've let the farm on shares!" The whole family, father and four sons, went with the 14th Regiment.

[Post.

The new barracks constructed for the New-York. QUARTERS OF THE NEW-YORK ZOUAVES.

QUARTERS OF THE NEW-YORK ZOUAVES.

The new barracks constructed for the New-York Zouaves on Riker's Island are similar to those in the Park. The sleeping-room is 500 feet long by 20 wide, and an equally large room, furnished with rows of tables, is used as a dining-room. The culinary department is entirely separate. The officers quarters are in a building built for the purpose south of the barracks. The comfort of the Zouaves has been fully attended to in the construction of the barracks, and the facilities for bathing which they enjoy cannot fail to prove very beneficial.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE IMPERIAL ZOUAVES. The following contributions in aid of the Imperial Zonaves have been received at No. 546 Broadway:

Freviously acknowledged, \$235; Cash, \$2; Davis, Coffamore & C., \$10; A. Lester & Co., \$2; Cash, \$5; Cash, \$2; Schieffelin, Broa, & Co., \$25; A. B. Sanda & Go., \$5; P. & E., \$5; B., \$2; Arnold, Constable & Co., \$5.

The regiments forming this brigade, under Brig.-Gen Sickles, went into quarters at the Red House, Harlem, Thursday. They were joined by Capi. Win Somer's company, the members of which are ordered to report on Monday evening at No. 446 Broadway, for inspection.

CHEER FOR THE SOLDIER.

The New-York Evangelical Alliance have arranged for supplying the regiments in and about Washington, with the principal daily newspapers and various weekly religious jour-nals, published in the City of New York.

It is proposed to supply, if possible, one hundred copies of the dailies to each regiment, and as many of the religious weeklies. Arrangements will also be made to collect and forward the various local journals from the houses where the volunteers resided.

regiments, with whom the Alliance will be in constant commenication.

Arrangements have been made for the purchase of these paper. at the lowest possible price, and also for the transmission of the same, in the most speedy manner. The work of preparing them for delivery will be performed grainlinusly by members of the

It is believed, that thes supplying our soldiers, shot out fr information, and inspiration, will be most beneficent in its effects upon them; it will remind them, each day, that those left behind e not unmindful of their comfort or forgetful of their talk. Commitmetions for tills object are earnestly solicited. Ther may be sent to the Treasurer, Chas. Place, esq., No. 62 Dey street or to the rooms of the Aldahee, University building, Washington Square. STEPHEN H. TYNG, President. CHAS. G. GOSS, Secretary.

THE MACHINE-SHOPS AND SHIP-YARDS.

Uniqual deliness prevails at present in these two most useful of our industrial branches. In the former, some of the firms have still work for a short season others do nothing but make small engines, together with miscellaneous work and casting, while not a few are what is termed almost entirely flat. In the shipyards the case is similar. Stemmers ordered for Southen rivers and coast navigation have, in all cases, been left either to stay in embryo, or, where already begun, have been converted to other uses than those intended

At the Allaire Iron Works several boilers are in process of construction, the object of which has already been described. There is little else going on, and the times are dull.

At the Fulton Works matters are very quiet, and many men are out of employment.

At Wood & Craft's an overland steam carriage, in-

tended to carry the mails and other light articles across Asiatic deserts, is being constructed to the order of Mr. Ryder, of Courtlandt street, who has a contract for the are of boiler iron, constructed lightly in a peculiar manner. The whole weight of the carriage will be 8,000 pounds, and it will bear several tune of ireight. A rial will take place in two or three weeks, in some of

the sandy wastes of New-Jersey.

The Neptune works have three or four steam-en gines on hand, at which they will be employed for several weeks yet.

The Morgan works are nearly still. The dry-dock iron works of Mr. Underhill are about he same. After the war it is expected there will be more work that can be done.

The Secor works have one steam-engine to put in, and otherwise have but little going on.

The Novelty works have a very large engine for new Pacific steamer, about to be launched from the yard of Mr. Webb. Small engine work, and a contract for pipes from the Croton Board, keep them a tract for pipes from the some of the others; but the same complaint of duliness prevails.

At Rossevelt & Joyce's ship-yard, a 1000-tun river

propeller is being constructed for China, 200 feet long, feet beam, and 9 feet deep, to be launched in the latter part of July.

At Lawrence & Foulker's an ocean steamer for Hong Kong, Chiua, 1,000 tune, is in readiness for planking, and will be finished in sixty days. The proprictors, Messrs. Oliphant & Co. of this city, first inended the steamer for parties in Alabama.

At Williams's yard a number of Southern ves nder repair; all other work is at a standstill. At Sneeden's (now Thos. F. Rowland) it is the same

Contracts have been taken for the repair of about a dozen United States revenue cutters, three of which are now at the yard. An additional gun is to be placed amidships on each of them.

At Simonson's a ferry-boat is pretty well under way

being intended for the Staten Island Railroad Com At Steers's yard a large 1,200 tun ocean steamer, in-

tended for the Southern trade, Fernandina and the Gulf, has lain still for some time, but the proprietor, Marshall O. Roberts, has now desired the work to con tinue, with a view to sending the vessel to China. At Webb's, Greenpoint, a small propeller is about

STRAM SAWAILI, ACCIDENT-A BOY'S HEAD SAWED byr .- We have just been shown a private letter from Enfield, Hampden County, Mass., which gives infor mation of an accident to a bright, intelligent boy, 15 years of age, which has almost overwhelmed his parents and friends in that place with horror. The oldest on of Benj. Ward was at work with his father in his steam sawmill, and socidentally came so near the driving-belt that it caught his clothing, and threw him with his neck directly in front of the saw, which instantly severed the head from the body, throwing it several feet away. Accidents of a less fatal nature often happen in steam sawmills, and other steam-driven machinery, and should serve as a cantion to all who must expose themselves, and it should prevent the indulgence of all idle curiosity around such dangerous lo-calities.

## CITY ITEMS.

THE VALUE OF CITY SEWAGE. - The City of Edinburgh, Scotland, has long had in operation machinery properly systematized for irrigating several hundre acres of meadow-land near the city, the property being owned by the Corporation, and the use of it annually let to the highest bidder. It was let this year on the 11th of April, at which time the grass bad atta a growth as to be fit to mow on some lots. It was taken by city milkmen in plats of half an acre to m acre, at from \$30 to \$150 an acre. The grass is mown from four to six times a year, and fed in its green state; and it has been stated that the yield of some score, carefully weighed, exceeded 30 tuns. That is estimated weight of a full crop of sugar-cane. It is a question for careful consideration in all cities in America, whether it would not be the most economical mode of disposing of all sewage matter, to send it to the fields in pipes by the power of steam. Let us suppose, for instance, the whole of Hompstead Plain fertilized by the sewage of Brooklyn and New-York. It could be pumped to an elevated reservoir and thence distributed. just as easy as Ridgewood water is put through the same operation.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY-ANNUAL ELECTION .- A the annual meeting of the Geographical Society on Thursday evening the following ticket was elected: Vice-President, Henry Grinnell; Fersign Corresponding Seretary, John Jay; Donestic Corresponding Secretary, P. G. Squider, Recording Secretary, William Starbuck Mayo; France, Paschal W. Turney; Librareas, Charles B. Norton, Council, Joseph B. Varnum, Jr., Edward A. Stansbury, Samuel Dexter Brassord, jr., Charles Congdon.

There were two candidates nominated for the Pre idency-Bayard Taylor, esq., the noted traveler, and Archibald Russell, former Vice President. Neither was elected, on account of Mr. Taylor's scratching his name from his ticket.

Mr. Disturnell read an interesting paper on the Seas of North America, in which he announced that, by a late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Great Lakes were declared seas in a commercia and legal point of view; as much so for all marisime purposes as old ocean itself—the Federal Government thus having full powers to improve harbors, etc., with out constitutional objections.

FOR EUROPE.-The eteamship City of Baltimore, which sails to-day for Liverpool, will take a passengers Mr. Bayard Taylor, who goes on a family isit to Saxe-Coburg. Mr. Taylor had arranged to leave in April for a six mouths' visit, but deferred his departure till now, on account of our national troubles, and instead of remaining abroad his allotted time, he will return in about two mouths. Brigneli, Ferri, Susini, Colson, and the remainder of the opera troupe, together with Gen. Avezzana, of Garibaldi's army, also leave in the City of Baltimore.

THE FORT SUMTER GARRISON TO RESEW THE OATS OF ALLEGIANCE,-The garrison at Fort Hamilton will renew the oath of allegiance to the United States at 44 p. m. on Saturday. The officers and men are the same that served in Fort Sumter. The oath will be taken by all at one time. The Keyport boat leaves her dock at 4 p. m., and will convey passengers to the Fort.

ALDERNAS DATTON TO BE SUSTAINED .- The cor stituents of Aiderman Dayton of the Sixteenth Ward held a meeting on Thursday evening in the Eighth District Court-room, corner of Twenty-second street and Seventh avenue, to take such action as might be deeroed fit to sustain their representative, and strengthen him in his efforts to expose the "ring." Alderman Dayton, it is well known, has but few friends in the Board—a state of things caused by his own course, principally in attempting the exposition of the Hackley contrast briteries. Several hundred of the best citizens of the Ward ware assembled and the occuting was organized by the appointment of Col. William J. Haskett as Chairman, and James Cuthell, esq., Secre-

fary.

The call was read, and also a copy of the resolutions
offered by Alderman Dayton in the Board on the 29th

The call was read, and also a copy of the recombined offered by Alderman Dayton in the Board on the 28th of April.

Mr. Henry Morrison then offered a premuble and resolution, to the purpert that, as grave suspicious had been entertained conflicting with the sintegrity of the members of the Common Council, charging them with having been corruptly influenced in order to procure the award of the recent street-eleaning contract to J. W. Hackley at over eighty thousand dollars' higher rate than had been praposed by other equally responsible bidders, and to the purport that \$41,000 had been distributed among them for this purpose by Thomas Hope; and as Alderman Dayton, in attempting to expose the fraid, had been frowned down, therefore it was resolved to be the duty of his constituents to aid him in his opposition to public corruption, &c.

Mr. David R. Jaques, on being called upon to address the meeting, said be rejoiced that this meeting had been called for the purpose of sustaining the Alderman of their Ward in his endeavors o discover the corruption connected with the street cleaning contract, and he had determined to be present to support him in his open, manly, and, he would say, brave course, The manner in which Alderman Dayton had seved in reference to that contract, would receive, as it had deserved, he approval of his constituents. And in the meeting they held that might, it was their

The manner in which Alderman Dayton had acted in reference to that contract, would receive, as it had deserved, the approval of his constituents. And in the meeting they held that night, it was their intention to neknowledge the services of Alderman Dayton, who had stood up against overpowering odds in his efforts to mussak corruption. He had been beaten and belied by his fellow members because he had endoavored to discover on whose shoulders a great fraud rested; and the efforts he had made had been unsuccessful because of the power of hostile numbers. A gigantic fraud had been perpetrated on the citizens of New-York. It appeared from unmi-tak-ble evidence that the contract to Mr. Hackley, large sums had been drawn from several banks in the city.

Mr. Henry Morrison was the next speaker. He referred to the resolutions, remarking that, in the first place, a great fraud had been perpetrated on the citizens with comparative impunity. Whon a pickpocket indulged in a petty theft, he was ready to bide the consequences, and entire the penalty of the law for his crime. But in the instance before them, forty thousand dollars had been taken and distributed among a Protocran band of reseals, to and the award of a contract. Alderman Dayton, conscions of his own integrity, which among his constituents had ever been unquestoned, had undertaken to expose the fraud. He had presented respectful preambles and resolutions, but they were returned to him. They were not allowed even to be read before the Board. His only course, then, was to throw himself on his constituents, who had been faulted through their fightful representative. He had done so, and the men of all parties in the Ward sustain him, irrespective of party considerations. Speeches were also made by Councilman Octon, Mr. C. S. Spencer, and Mr. H. Gardner, in support of the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

About 12 o'clock on Thursday night a fire broke out in the third-story front room of premises No. 149 Prince street, caused by a ligh ed caudle coming in contact with some bedding. The building is occupied by Mr. Heury A. Marsa, and owned by Mr. Shaddle. Damage to the building and furniture about \$300.

IDENTIFIED.—The remains found floating in the water foot of Twenty-third street, E. R., have since been recognized as those of Peter Gallagher, an Itish laborer, about 30 years of age.

THE FAMILY HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS at BAR-

syn's Musnum this afternoon and evening will be sure to great crowde of ladies and children.

[Advertisement.]

AVERYTHING TO RECOMMEND THEM.—Dr.
GIPPOND'S HORSOFATHIC RESERVED as are convenient, timple and
efficient, and have the testimony of hundreds who have used
them, as to their cunstite qualities. Price 25 cents per box, mailed free. Address Printer LEE, No. 12s William-st.

[Advertisement.]
PRICES OF ENGLISH CARPITING REDUCED!—A great emportantly now offered for carpains in new Spains Camparine; English Medallion and Velvet Carpets, 64 wide; Brustello, There ply and Ingrain Couperting, Russ, Mata, Matting, Window Shades, Table and Plano Covers, Druggets, Staft Cappets and Rods, Outon Carpeting, Ac., displayed in the spacious and Rods, Outon Carpeting, Ac., displayed in the spacious and Carpet buyers are invited to call.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

SUNDAY, MAY 19. AFRICAN CIVILLIATION SOCIETY.—In the Breadway Taberna-cle, at 75 o'clock p. m. Address by the Rev. Joseph P. Thomp-son, D. D.

TROOPS AT ELXIRA .- The Elmira Press of Monday says: "The total number of troops now quartered at this military depot is 6,109. This number is divided among 76 companies, and constitutes nearly eight regi-ments of effective soldiers. At least ten more compa-nies are expected to arrive within the next three days."